Amnsemente, etc., Chis Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Italian Opera: "Don Giovanni." BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Fanchon." Maggie Mitchell. DALY'S BROADWAY THEATER.—" Fritz, Our Cousin German." Enumet.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE .- " Round the Clock. NEW LYCEUM THEATER .- "Othelle." T. C. King. NIBLO'S GARDEN.-"The Black Crock." OLYMPIC THEATER.-" Rip Van Winkle." Robert Me-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- "The Geneva Cross. WALLACK'S THEATER .- "She Stoops to Conquer." Les-AMBRICAN INSTITUTE.-Day and Night. Annual Pair.

BAIN HALL.—The Pilgrim.
Association Hall.—Lecture. Gerald Massey. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR Day and Evening. At Twenty seventh-st, and Fourth-ave. Phoneson Hall.—At 3 and at 8: Varieties. The Royal Marionoffes.

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Durang the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, The Tribune Office may be found in the fir-building in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Countin Room is on the first floor, and is electered at the second doo down Spruce-st. from the old site.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1873.

TRIPLE SHEET.

The Spanish Government's fleet has arrived off Cartagens, and was fired on without effect. —— The insurgent fleet is weakening. —— The leaving of Khiva by the Russians was followed by a revolt of the Youmeds, who destroyed the capital; the Usbeks also slaughtered there 1,600 Persians. —— Capt. Yang testified at the Bazaine trial that the accused said (Aug. 18, 1870) or his demoralized soldiers, "What can be done with such troops." — A demonstration in favor of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners took place yesterday at Blackheath, Loudon. — Minister Washburne, D. D. Field and M. Passy, of the French Pence Society, discussed in Paris proposals [regarding international arbitration. ____ Thirty former deputies from Alsace have declared in favor of maintaining the French Republic.

The National Board of Trade adjourned to meet in Bultimore next January. - The Memphis mortuary record for last week shows 169 yellow fever deaths, a decrease of 79 as compared with the week before. Large mills at Cohoes and Newburgh, N. Y., have susury Department are larger than was anticipated. The winners at the Maryland Jockey Club races were Lizzie Lucas, Katie Pence, and True Blue, Official returns show that the Governor is the only Democratic candidate elected on the Ohio State ticket, The Mississippi House passed a bill postponing the State

Ramored deficiencies in the treasuries of the Lake the slieged embarrasements of the Ohio and Chesapeake and New-Jersey Southern Railroads caused renewed de-- - District-Attorney Britton was charged with substituting a new committment for an

illegal one in the Brooklyn contempt case. --- The Grand Jury brought in indictments against editors, police justices, and an alderman. - The Mayor's candidates for Police Justices were firmed. ____ The Liberal Republican C County Convention nominated Judge Fancher and nearly all of the Tammany candidates. Congressman Creamer, Benjamin Wood, and others withdrew from Apollo Hall. == The evidence was closed in the Stokes case. A verdict was rendered against Dr. Banks and others Kelsey case. == Gerald Massey lectured on "The Devil," and Edward Jenkins on "Christian Citizenship." - Joseph Arch, the English reformer, ar rived. = Gold, 108j, 108j, 108j. Thermometer, 43°, 500, 530.

Another valuable contribution to the discussion of the character and condition of English journalism will be found in our London letter, printed on the third page of THE TRIB-

Our late financial crisis does not seem to have greatly stirred the Germans. According to a letter from Berlin, published on the third page of THE TRIBUNE, the people of that city were not only undisturbed by the American panie, but are busily preparing for one of their own.

Saturday closed the registration in this city for the November election. It could not be expected that the total registration would be so large as that of last year, when a Presidential election was pending. But during the last two days of registry there was a decided increase over the corresponding period of 1873. The total for the four days was 123,710, against 149,010 last year. This, considering all things, is not a very large falling off in registry, and the appearances indicate a fair vote in this city, at least.

The returning officers and men of the United States steamer Juniata will be cordially welcomed home by the thousands of friends who have followed the story of their voyage as it has been told from time to time in our columns by our capable special correspondent. The pleasure of saving the remnant of the Polaris crew was not reserved for them; but their expedition has been by no means fruitless, and we can all applaud both the promptness with which it was fitted out and the gallantry and skill with which it was carried through.

We publish to-day a somewhat extended view of the condition of trade and business throughout New-England and the Middle States. It will be seen that the prospect is not encouraging, though much of the reduction of force now going on in manufacturing may be merely temporary. Even this, however, will work hardship to a considerable class of industrious people; and there will be abundant need for liberal assistance from those who are in more fortunate circumstances. In this city, as is shown by a series of sketches printed on the second page of THE TRIBUNE, there is a good feeling in the grocery trade ; a brisk Spring business is anticipated; and the export of grain and cotton continues to be very large.

In the letter from among the Western farmers, printed on the fifth page of THE TRIBUNE, will be found the railroad side of the dispute in Minnesota. The complaints of the farmers, while not so bitter as in some other parts of the North-West, seem grave enough to demand a careful and dignified reply. That reply is given by an officer of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad; it is certainly reasonable on its face, and deserves attention. Our correspondent's conclusion that the people of Minnesota have not always sufficiently limited the powers of railroad corporations, and now find some difficulty in repairing that error, will be accepted as correct. Whether the present legal rights of these corporations can be modified is quite another question.

and the contest now seems to be approaching its crisis. Thus far the victory has been ours. In consequence of the exposure published by THE TRIBUNE, the fraudulent dealings between the City Treasury and the Trust Company have been stopped, Sprague and Rodman have been arrested, another dishonest official has been driven to confession, the Democratic party has been compelled to discard its corrupt leaders and nominate a real reform ticket, an investigation has been ordered by Gov. Dix into the startling charges of fraud, conspiracy, and maffeasance in office presented against District-Attorney Britton, and indictments have been found against the Sheriff, the ex-Sheriff, and three Justices of the Peace for complicity in the jail frauds already disclosed through our columns. All these results are the consequences of the vigorous and resolute attacks of THE TRIBUNE and one or two other papers. But for the independent press of New-York, Brooklyn would still be at the mercy of the association of plunderers who have rivaled of late the thefts and the insolence of the old Tweed Ring of New-York. The assault upon them has not been without its dangers. The Brooklyn Ring, like all such organizations which have had time to establish a system of defenses, was rich and powerful. It controlled courts. It owned newspapers. It had intimate relations with many reputable and well-known citizens, whose social position was used as a screen to cover iniquities of which perhaps they were only dimly conscious. We have seen just such alliances of respectability and crime before. Tweed and Connolly were never at a loss to find citizens of good name who would stand in front of them while they robbed the Treasury, To attack such men involved risk. We have persevered, however, in spite of threats and slanders. We have the satisfaction of knowing that we have done some good, and we are confident of doing more before the matter is ended.

A District-Attorney who is himself under accusation of the most damning offenses, driven by our persistence to bring some of these cases before the Grand Jury, has caused that body to find an indictment against the editor of THE TRIBUNE for charging that Messrs. McCue and Chauncey combined to conceal the robberies of Rodman. So far as Judge McCue is concerned, we have no fault to find with this proceeding. If he has any consciousness of innocence, if he believes he can show that instead of being unfaithful he has merely been boodwinked, he has done well to instigate an action for the vindication of his character. That is precisely the course we have always recommended in similar cases. We are ready to meet the issue. We can assure the complainants that we shall interpose no frivolous pleas for delay, but go to trial as quickly as possible on the plain merits of the ered during the panic. We have not counted controversy. We ask nothing better than the them. We wait for some sign that the list is

when we get through.

But with Mr. District-Attorney Britton, personally, we shall have a special account to settle. In his attempt to punish an attaché of THE TRIBUNE whom he suspected of telling the truth about the abuses in the District-Attorney's office, he has been guilty of false imprisonment and a deliberate affront to the Supreme Court. It was shown on Saturday that after he had sent Mr. Shanks to jail on a void commitment, he substituted a new paper for the defective one, and pretended before Judge Fancher that this new paper was the original. It was shown that the fictitious commitment was not sent to the Sheriff's office until after Mr. Shanks had been taken before Judge Fancher, on the writ of habeas corpus, and the deputy who received it was ready to swear that Mr. Britton instructed him to "for-"get" at what time it came into his possessionbut Judge Fancher would not allow the testimony to be introduced. We need hardly be at the troub's of explaining that a paper of this kind was not only of no force in law, but was a fraud upon the court. The officer who concocted it deserves to be thrown over the bar, besides being indicted for an outrage upon that Mr. Britton shall have a lesson which he will long remember.

DOES PAPER MONEY INPLUENCE NA-TIONAL CHARACTER?

We employ the term paper money only in its technical sense for irredeemable paper currency. The habit of using as value anything which has no value naturally exerts an influence on the mind of the man who does it. He loses the ability to distinguish value where it exists, and finds it where it is not. He forgets that there are two kinds of confidence-that which is well founded former is true mercantile credit; the latter is the basis of swindling. He comes to enlogize "confidence" as the one great thing necessary in business, without stopping to reflect whether he is asking for a confidence which he deserves or one which he has forfeited. He is accustomed to use a thing in business every day which is not a dollar but a debt of a dollar, and yet apparently answers the purpose of the real thing. It is most natural for him to believe that if he can carry the process a step further, and gain for his own promise to pay the baseless character of a payment, he will only extend and increase the good. A check for which there are "no "funds" is a disgrace to the drawer; certified to be good, it is a buttressed falsehood if it is only constructively good. Yet it is a legitimate offspring of paper money. When men in legitimate business come to believe in sustaining baseless credit, and banks regularly certify when there are no funds, as a mere business routine, it seems to us that great demoralization exists, and we trace it easily to its source.

Paper money such as ours necessarily reduces business to something of the nature of gambling. Investments no longer depend for their issue on natural laws, but on currency fluctuations, legislation, the operations of cliques, syndicates, &c. Two men who make a contract bet on what Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury will do before the contract is fulfilled. It has been said that the men who have not looked over twenty-four hours ahead have, during the last ten years, made fortunes, while those who have tried foresight have made nothing or been ruined. This is literally true. The most reckless have been most successful, and the result has been to draw nearly everybody into the fashionable methods of business. Pradence has been neglected. Sagacity in business has declined. The comments on the panic of a portion of the press have shown raged between them for more than two years, the bank restriction in England. Moral effects are almost always secondary, and it seems to us that this decline in business qualities is a legitimate result of a currency which has

altered the character of business. Paper money is a false pretense. It deals in big names for little things. It gives the appearance of wealth where wealth is not. It flatters a man with the idea of growing wealth, while larger and larger figures are required to measure the same value. Extravagance and sensationalism seem to follow naturally from it, just as so-called sterling qualities seem to be educated by the use of real values. The motto of paper money is that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. Men are more consistent than they know in transferring their

notions from one department to another. It has been said that property of immense value has been transferred by a nod or a wink on pure trust. This way of doing business seems to us of doubtful benefit. The nearest we come to legitimate and safe modes, the more strict are the legal forms. The nearer we go to gambling and stealing, the greater is the element of "honor" in transactions. Stockdealing is gambling only by a kind of exaggeration, but in departing from legitimate business it departs from law. It sets up a code of its own and enforces it by the limited standards and the public opinion of a coterie. If we still hold to the old-fashioned notions of the utility and universality of law, we must recognize in everything which escapes law and seeks refuge in limited codes a decline in public character.

Under paper money the most profitable form of business is speculation in paper values of all kinds. Money is made by manipulating the stock of a corporation rather than out of its industrial operations. Hence stock speculations multiply, while legitimate industry is comparatively neglected. Men whose minds fall under the dominion of this state of things are educated to care for paper names more than for actual production. They study stock maneuvers rather than industrial laws, and develop refinements in Stock Exchange manipulation rather than business enterprise. It seems to us that all this has very important effects-effects which are open to daily observation-on the morale of the business community. Under paper money, with active speculation and rising prices, the opportunities for those who have capital enough to enable them to incur debts are very great. The temptation to all who hold trust funds to "borrow" them is enormous. All feel it; all but the strongest fall under it. When the shrinkage comes we are enabled to infer, from the number who are detected, because they speculated recklessly or too long, something as to the number who have succeeded, and have replaced their borrowings. We have seen it mentioned that only a score or so of cases have been discov-

of law, and we venture to predict that there been practiced can only be rudely guessed will not be much left of the Brooklyn Ring from the cases which come to the knowledge to enjoy this brutal exhibition, of the public. Probably a man who has con- to address some words of feminine verted trust funds to his own use with success has been more demoralized than one who last time Kelsey has ever been seen alive. has failed and been detected.

The financial strokes which the Government the paper money are a large factor in the Bay. But this supposition was at once hooted decay of politics, of which we see the evi- down by the leading people in the community, dence on every side. The public conception of the proper office and functions of Government has been distorted by the habit of secing it meddle with finance and currency, and expecting it to do so. The Government owes no small share of its loss of public respect and confidence to its financial mistakes. The paper money involves Government in the necessity of acting, and whether it does one thing or another, it does harm, because it is meddling with what is none of its business. Political abuses are not all due to paper money. No one would affirm it. But paper money is a large factor in the mischief. All this is not to say that the same evils might not have other causes, or that other causes have not actually been involved. Social and political evils act and react on one another until it is impossible to trace them the liberty of a citizen; and we are resolved separately, but they always enhance each other's mischief. It may be possible to exaggerate the share of any one of them, yet this does not seem to be the time to fear that the people will be unduly aroused to the evils of paper money.

THE LOCAL TICKETS.

The local nominations are now nearly completed and we can safely point to the tickets of both political parties as a proof that the 'morbid agitation about personal integrity" which statesmen of Senator Carpenter's kind find so absurd, has led to some very practical results in this city. It is a long time since and that which is unfounded. The the two political organizations have been driven by the public conscience into putting forward a list of candidates on the whole so unobjectionable. Both parties have acted under a sense of responsibility to public opinion as rare as it is commendable, and the tickets they have presented are generally such as any good citizen may take pleasure in sup-

For the vacancy in the VIth Congress District the Hou. S. S. Cox is the regular Democratic candidate, and ought to be elected substantially without opposition. His financial views are somewhat at variance with ours, but in almost every other respect he is precisely the sort of candidate for voters who respect the legislative office and function. He is industrious, intelligent, and of wide experience and aptitude in Congress, and his personal character' is without blame. Congress has never had enough men of his kind.

The Judiciary tickets of both sides are singularly good. As politics should cut no figure in such a contest, and only the question of personal fitness and character be considered, one might well hesitate between Mr. Fancher and Mr. Lawrence, between Mr. Donohue and Mr. Van Brunt. But Judge Fancher occupies among all his competitors the especially enviable position of never having been identified with any political combination, and this, added to his unquestioned 1 gal abilities, will naturally commend him strongly to the suffrages of those who wish the Judiciary divorced entirely from political influences. Mr. Spier, for the Superior Court, and Judge Howland for the Marine Court, are also nominations against which nothing can be said, although the former is presented by Tammany Hall and the latter by the Custom-house,

There is perhaps in the County Ticket a more strongly-marked difference. Mr. William C. Conner is in every respect a much better man for Sheriii than Mr. John McCool, and very few will vote for Cornelius Flynn for Coroner who will not admit that either Mr. Croker or Mr. THE PRESS AND THE BROOKLYN RING. this clearly. Sharpness and boldness have be- Woltman or Mr. Eickhoff would make a better It must be a satisfaction to all honest men come prime business qualities. The same de- officer. His own supporters indicate some rethat the issue between the Press and the cline in business sagacity and banking sound- luctance in accepting him, and in fact the Re-Brooklyn Ring is joined at last. Battle has ness was one of the marked features during publican ticket in many places shows the results of the hard bargain which the party was forced to make with Apollo Hall. The tickets for the Senate and the Assembly are not yet filled, but as far as they go they are not so bad as the average, though both can be improved by judicious scratching. The combination which has been made between Apollo Hall and the Republicans is one of leaders, not of voters. The bargain which the managers have made will not be ratified; the Apollo Hall leaders have sold that which they cannot deliver. A serious defection already existing has been augmented; the dissatisfaction has been greatly increased, and we have no idea that the combination with Apolto Hall will add ten thousand to the Republican vote, Many Republicans will refuse also to vote for such a pronounced Democrat as McCool: and unquestionably the Democrats will generally decline to vote for the Republicans on the same ticket with their leader.

THE KELSEY INQUEST.

The curtain has fallen upon the second act of a tragedy which promises to attain an important place in the literature of cotemporary crime. The Coroner's jury in the so-called Kelsey case, on Saturday, finished their labors with the verdict that Charles G. Kelsey came to his death by means of brutal treatment at the hands of persons unknown, on the night of the 4th of November, 1872; that six persons mentioned aided and abetted this violence by their presence, and that five others were accessories. Startling as this verdict must be to the inhabitants of Long Island, it cannot be said to be entirely unexpected. There has been for a year a morbid state of excitement on the subject in the region of Oyster Bay. and the mass of the neighboring community scemed almost equally divided in reference to it. One-half of those who hear the judgment of the jury will receive it with horror and alarm, and the other half will jump at the conclusion that their suspicions are confirmed and that vengeance is about to light upon the

The outlines of the wretched story, as far as it can be disentangled from the mesh of contradictions and rumor which surrounds it. are these. Charles G. Kelsey was a rather weak-minded young man of Huntington, who becoming infatuated with a young girl named Julia Smith and failing to gain her favor, pursued her with annoying attentions and communications. She complained of this to several of her friends, among whom was Royal Sammis, to whom she was engaged to be married. A number of them lay in wait for Kelsey and captured him on the night of the 4th of November as he was going home from a political meeting. They took him to the house where Miss Smith lived and there tarred and feathered him, the feathers being kindly furnished from the house, and Miss Smith was then invited out to see her luckless admirer in this grotesque garb. It seems opportunity to establish our charges in a court full. The amount of dishonesty which has scarcely credible, but the young lady herself the Spanish Revolution,

testifies that she went out into the yard THREE ENGLISH VISITORS. malice to her rejected suitor. This is the The next day some of his clothes were found on the shore, giving rise to the inference that of the nation has made since the existence of he had been murdered and thrown into the who all appeared to sympathize with the lynchers. The most remarkable fact about the whole affair is that the people implicated in it are of reputable character and good standing, most of them church members. As stated in the evidence, it was regarded as a case of gin against respectability," the social sentiment of the village being arrayed in behalf of the tar party, and only the "baser "sort" demanding some account of the unfortunate Kelsey. He did not afford much material for sympathy, being a poor-spirited lover, a bad poet, and, it seems, not a member of the church.

In this fashion, investigation was sneered out of sight. Miss Smith married Mr. Sammis, and the tar-party made the opinion prevail that Kelsey, stricken with shame and disgust, had wandered off to other regions. But on the 29th of August last, two fishermen dredging in Oyster Bay brought to the surface the lower half of the body of a man, mutilated and decomposed, but bearing a frightfully conclusive testimony in the coating of tar and feathers which still adhered to it. From that day to this, for two months, the Coroner's inquest has been in progress, and has developed a mass of perjuries and contradictions almost without parallel. The so-called "tar-party" were not silenced by the discovery. They still insisted that Kelsey was in hiding somewhere and had thrown this ghastly piece of evidence into the Bay for vengeance upon those who had maltreated him. But the Coroner and the jurymen agreed that the circumstances were overwhelming and have brought in this sweeping and comprehensive verdict, which accuses eleven men of hitherto respectable standing of an infamous and brutal crime. It has taken a year to arrive at this point. It would be sanguine to hope that another year will see the end of the unwholesome drama.

OUR JUDGES.

At the request of the Bar Association we republish this morning the able address to the voters of New-York on the subject of judiciary reform adopted at the meeting of the Association last week. The Bar of New-York City is deeply interested in the proposed change of the Constitution, and many of the leaders of the profession have studied the whole question for years with the greatest care. They have seen more than the public of the disorders of the bench. They have watched the growth of abuses in the enforcement of the laws, the steady deterioration of the judicial character, and the obstacles to the administration of justice; and they know just how to trace these evils to their causes. We believe their opinion in such a matter to be entitled to great weight, and we commend their address to the popular attention.

It is no answer to the arguments for judiciary reform to say that outside of the metropelis the bench is good enough. It is the bench of the metropolis which gives character to the bench of the State. It is the bench of the metropolis before which come the most important suits, involving large amounts of property and touching great corporations. It is the bench of the metropolis which is most exposed to temptations and dangerous influences. And it is important to remember, as we have before remarked, that the jurisdiction of a Justice of the Supreme Court runs all through the State. An ignorant or corrupt judge, raised to an unmerited dignity by a little knot of Sixth Ward politicians, may sit over there in the City Hall and issue an order that must be obeyed in Buffalo or on the shores of Lake Champlain. There is not a man in the whole State who may not some day be harmed by a metropolitan

Strict economy is, doubtless, a beautiful thing But we fancy that even Poor Richard never heard of so picturesque an instance of this virtue as the two which come from Iowa and Virginia. The Iowa tale is that of a farmer whose infant daughter was lately attacked by a snake. A quick-witted woman seized a spade and killed the animal, in the effort breaking the handle of the weapon. What did that high-minded farmer do? He made the woman, under threat of a lawsuit, pay the full value of the spade-65 cents. Tis a hight of virtue to which few men could attain. The Virginian story. is that of a happy bridegroom, who, on departing from the parsonage where the fateful ceremony had been performed, handed the parson a fat yellow envelope. It contained a large piece of brown paper-and nothing more. The loveliness of a chareter which, in the midst of youth, and joy, and affection, and good clothes, could so tenderly endeavor to make a minister happy, may well be re-

The law provides that there shall be no more than twenty-five Revenue Agents employed in connection with the Internal Revenue Department, by whatever name or designation they may be known." The Commissioner asked Congress to give him twenty-five more, but his request was refused. We learn, however, that a considerable force of these Agents are now traveling through the Smite of New-York in the nominal capacity of clerks, deputy collectors, &c., under the direction of the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and are drawing pay and expenses in direct violation of the statute. Will Secretary Richardson inquire by what authority they are paid ?

The report which we print this morning of Mr. Gerald Massey's remarkable discourse, delivered last night, will increase the general desire to hear his lecture to-night at Association Hail upon a kindred subject. Whether we accept or reject the poetical and in some respects unprecedented theories of Mr. Massey in regard to spiritual things, it must afford a high degree of intellectual pleasure to all appreciative persons to hear convictions so sincere and ardent expressed in language so scholarly and so eloquent. Even to those who do not care to hear him for his cause, Mr. Massey is well worth hearing for himself.

It is always pleasant to note an instance of common sense like this presented by Dr. Kershaw of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College. He declared energetically, in his address at the opening of the Winter course, that the age demands woman physicians, and he heartily urged the students before him to advocate and earnestly encourage the education of women in medicine. The college which he conducts admits women as students, and St. Louis may well be proud of him and of his institution.

It is suggested and the suggestion is a good one. that the bonds given by cashiers, treasurers, and other financial servants of the public, should either be recorded or placed in the custody of the State. They certainly should not be left in charge of any person interested in their destruction. At the latest date, they were still mournfully looking for the bonds of the defaulting Lowell cashier.

Col John Hay will lecture this evening before the East Side Young Men's Christian Association on

LECTURE BY GERA, D MASSEY. THE DEVIL IN DIFFERENT AGES AND COUNTRIES-THE LIGHT OF SPIRITUALS. M.

Gerald Massey, the English post, delivered his first lecture in this country at Unity Chapet, at One hundred-and-twenty-eighth-st., near Fourth-ave., isst evening. His subject was, " Why God does not Kill the Devil," and was a history of the orthodox davil in different ages and with different races. Having proved the devil to be a myth, he proceeded to show that the only evil spirit now is one greated by men themselves, and that spiritualism throws the most light upon that subect. Mr. Massey is a clear, rapid speaker, with a good ommand of language and flow of thoughts. In the opening portion of the lecture, he stated that

the human mind had been dwarfed by the shadow of ideas, the real meaning of which had been lost. A great deal of that which had been forced upon us as God's revelation was a mass of inverted myths, and we have done nothing so stultifying as taking these things from a people so uninspired and bigoted as the Jews According to the Jows, the Almighty walked and talked with man and rever told him of the devil or hell, upless it be admitted, as some claim, that He was the devil himself in disguise. The devil is not the natural production of unperverted man, but of theology. In tracing these myths we have to go through a great deal of im purity. As we get to the fountain head, the stream runs sparkling with purity, but further on it has gathered mad like a river. The myths, devil included, man bim oif. Religion began with nature. With the Egyptians the male element was first the higher. Another ge changed that, and the female element was the high er. The lecturer here spoke of the ancient religions and deities, classing them as male or female, speaking particularly of the Egyptians, Assyrians, Phonicians and Hebrews, in a manner which was rather confusing. He seemed to have foreseen this reult, for he said that if he had created some confusion in his auditors' minds, it would only show the confusion of the Old Testament regarding the Creator. The Romlan Church was built upon the female element, the mother bood; the Protestant on the male, the fatherhood. The serpent at first was not recognized as a symbol of avil, but as beneficant. A later theology of the femining persuasion denounced him as evil.

The devil acquired his name from the Bryptians, and

has his worshipers. The old French represented a good

davil. The good devil was lost because theologists have

always done their worst to villify proceding religious

Here as elsewhere certain natural facts were first sym

bols of goodness, and afterward changed into things of which is held to be an Arabian work, Satan is one of the sons of God, and goes forth to be the tempter man. As we go further, we flow a tentanical influence lying behind the screent This is a poor and wretched devil of our Christian Tacology. Imagine a spiritual Being who would seem to be created by God expressly to torment humanity! The Devil of our most ancient traditions, in which Nature in er darkest moods was personified and portrayed, was pretty much played out until it was revived by the theology of Luther and Calvin. The devil of the Middle Ages s poor enough, indeed, and has become a grotesque image. for the poor ignorant peasant was cunning enough to outwit him. Jack always trumphed over the Giant then, and, indeed, both Davil and Giant had one origin Our forefathers, the Norsemen, had very little respect for the Devil, and thought of Hell as the next best place to Heaven. The Norsemen knew nought of a Hell of Everlasting Fire. If they had heard of it, is might have proved the more attractive place of the two. A good man once went out among them to enforce that but found himself in the wrong latitude, When he had pictured the burning lake and the fire and terror of the place, he looked about him and was amazed at the result. Instead of seeing tears of anguish and expressions of dismay, he discovered they were blubbering in quite a different fashion, for their faces had brightened into full moons of happiness, and they sat rubbing their hands as if spiritually warming them selves at the fire which was warranted never to go ou

(Laughter.) For the picture was a delightful change

from the life they led in their incloment climate. They

It remained for Luther, Calvin, and Milton, to resus

citate the devil, and this they did with a vengeance

were ready and willing to go to such a plack at once.

Perhaps they overdid it, for they certainly doubled the devil by putting one in hell and the other in heaven. The effect of their doctrines might be understood pretty clearly from the dialogue between a colored preacher and his flock.] "Remember," said he, impressively, "dere are two roads only open to you, one leads to destruction and de odder straight to perdition." "Hold on, Bradder," cried one of his hearers, "Do dey bofe load dat way t" "Yes," was the solemn response. "Den," said the frightened man, "under dose perplexing and difficult circumstances, dis nigger makes tracks for de woods." [Laughter.] It is not the religion of the world. It is the old lay figure of theology. Swedenborg and others, who have been, I believe, as familiar with others, who have eeen, I believe, as familiar with appritual life as with that of earth, never saw the devil in this way. The devil there is one that does not need to be killed, but only needs ripping up in order to see the sawdust. I can imagine people who are not at all sure of their souls who would feel the world to be rather a hollow affair if there was no devil in it. The truth is it is as necessary for humanity as for blighted and barren fruit-trees to get certain rotten roots of this kind it is as necessary for humanity as for blighted and barren fruit-trees to get certain rotten roots of this kind
in the past cut sway. Humanity has been so much debased by false interpretors that it has almost become
necessary, as has been said, not to be a Christian in order to appreciate the beauty and significance of the life
of Christ. We have taiked of the dovil iong enough.
We have a far more terrible way of reaizaing the hereafter than any abstract idea of
Hell and the devil can offer. The reai
devil is alive, working with a most informal
activity and playing the very devil with this
world of ours. We have been following a phantom of
faith, and the devil has been degging us indeed. It is
not a spiritual creature created for the purpose of dragging us down, but the devil is to be realized to his likeness to ourselves—a devil bequeathed to us by the accumulated gains of selfshness. The evil shadow of self is
the devil, and we have the blasphemous impudence to
cast the blame of an existence of a devil like
that on God. There is no doubt of His responsibility for certain natural conditions which
inevitably result in much that we call evil, or will He
shirk His responsibility in that matter. We are apt to
look or things at drat sight as evil, which we finally cast the blame of an existence of a devit like that on God. There is no doubt of His responsibility for certain natural conditions which inevitably result in much that we call evit, nor will He shirk His responsibility in that matter. We are apt to look on things at first sight as evil, which we finally find to be blessings in disquise. The moment we recognize evil and the consciousness of its existence the responsibility becomes ours. Here is a problem for us to solve by way of education. Here is a foe to sight to the death, no matter whether it be in an individual or a nation. Here is something to be turned into good. Fain, mental or curporal, is essential to the perfecting of conditions. It is God's reminder that there is something wrong, therefore something to be remedied. The lottlest pleasures of our spiritual life continually flower from a rootage in the deepest pain. Pain is a passing necessity, and as the imperiod conditions pass away it follows that the pain must pass away. God knows there is an awful deal of suffering in this world that cannot be considered as a mere individual question; sufferings that we do not individually cause and are not individually responsible for; sufferings bedwented to us as individuals and members of the state. We have to boar the accumulated burdens of centuries and centuries of ignorance and crime, and God appears to be billed to a man's special case. He works no immediate miracle for us when we suffer for the sins of others. God has instituted certain laws that deal with us as one in spite of our manifold divorsities. Establish what private relationship you can with your Maker, derive what spiritual succory you may while bearing your borden, the laws that deal with humanity in the gross will go grinding on with their larger revolutions, and will subserve general interests while crushing smaller claims of indivatual life. For, mark this, God intends to show you that humanity in one and the family more than the individual member.

It is prisable for you to pray to God fo

ARRIVAL OF JOSEPH ARCH. HIS OBSERVATIONS IN CANADA-HR WILL EXAMINE THE WEST NEXT YEAR.

Although the visit of Joseph Arch to this country is only distantly connected with the fortunes of the laboring classes of America, thousands of working-men in New-York and elsewhere will be slad to learn the news of his arrival in this city. Mr. Arch left Ottawa, Canada, carly on Saturday morning, and, being delayed by an accident near Watertown, N. Y., did not arrive until yesterday atternoon when he went immediately to the Metropolitan Hotel, which has